



MAINE FARMER

"Our Home, our Country and our Brother Man."

This Society held its first Cattle Show and Fair in Wisconsin, on the 5th inst., and the results we learn were highly satisfactory to all. By what we hear from different sources, one great fact had already been demonstrated before the eyes of the public, viz: that the climate and soil of Lincoln, will, when put in requisition by well directed industry, yield the best of apples, pears, plums, and the most delicate and luscious grapes, notwithstanding it is part and parcel of the sea coast, where, as a friend observes, it is used to be thought that nothing would flourish but "potatoes and Iceland moss."

Old York County, which has hitherto worn the belt, in the variety and excellence of the choice and more delicate varieties of fruit, must redouble her care and skill, for Lincoln is trading upon her heels.

The fruit exhibited, was contributed by Messrs. A. Johnston Jr., of Wiscasset; M. Call, of New Castle; and Mr. Herbert of Bristol.

We see by the report of the Committee on fruit, that among the specimens offered for their examination, Mr. Johnston presented the following varieties of grapes, viz:

- 30 bunches of old black Hamburg.
- 30 do. Wilnot's No. 16 do.
- 10 do. Wilnot's No. 16 do.
- 5 do. Black Prince.
- 5 do. Pittsboro white cluster.
- 15 do. Chasselas de Fontainebleau.
- 1 do. do. de Bar Sur Aubert, weighing 22 ounces.
- 5 do. Macready's early white.
- 10 do. Early white sweet water.
- 5 do. Red Chasselas.

Making 116 clusters. This must have been a display of grapes equal, in number and quality, to that of any of the Horticultural Exhibitions. Among the fruits exhibited by Dr. Call, we noticed black Hamburg grapes; Wilnot's ditto; Black Cape; and the Sweetwater.

Also a rich variety of pears, among which were Duchesse d'Angoulême, Louise Bon de Jersey, Urbanette, Bartlett, Doyenne Bouscassat. These were raised on quince stocks, while those on pear stocks he exhibited Belle Lucrative; Mons. le Cure; Surpass Virgileux; Buffum; and also the following which he raised on thorn, viz: Buffum and Napoleon.

He also furnished specimens of Coe's golden drop plum, Washington and Seneca.

We congratulate the members of this Society on the good beginning they have made, and on the encouraging demonstrations that have been brought forward, in this, their first exhibition, of what may be done by them, in the indispensable pursuits of agriculture, and the pleasant, profitable, and sinless labors of Horticulture among them.

We hope the love of such pursuits will spread, until every man shall "sit under his own vine," and reap the fruit, and regale himself and friends with the rich fruits that have grown and ripened, under his fostering care.

CHARCOAL AS A DRESSING FOR LAND.

A few years ago the experiments of several practical wheel growers, seemed to point out the application of pulverized charcoal, as an excellent manure for lands, especially in the culture of wheat and grasses.

What was the peculiar mode of its action, was not fully explained, whether as a divider and improver of the texture of the soil—or, as an absorbent, or sponge to absorb the gases, retaining and letting them gradually escape as needed; or whether it actually became slowly taken up and assimilated to the plant, or whether it acted of all these important parts.

The subject has been recently started again, and further experiments are detailed, which develop more facts in regard to this substance as a fertilizer in agricultural operations.

The "Cultivator" for October, states that in the forthcoming report of the survey of the agriculture of Essex Co., (N. Y.) experiments are there reported which prove the value of this article. One by Mr. Richmond of Moriah, which is described as follows.

The charcoal was applied on four acres of dry land, and one acre of moist soil by top dressing. The amount used was about one thousand bushels to the acre, and obtained from the piles of charcoal dust, etc., accumulated around an iron furnace.

It was spread on so as to make the surface look black, but not to impede vegetation. It was applied in September and October, 1850, at an expense by contract of forty dollars.

It is stated that the effect was immediate. The grass freshened, and continued green and luxuriant, after the surrounding fields were blackened by the frost.

Mr. R. states, that notwithstanding the seasons have been dry and unfavorable, he has realized one-third more than the ordinary yield of hay, and sufficient to repay the whole outlay.

The Hon. J. S. Whallon has made the most decisive and valuable experiments on this subject. Mr. Whallon says he began the use of it in 1840, as a top dressing to a strong clay soil, which was plowed in the fall of 1845.

He put about fifteen wagon loads of the dust to the acre, (rather indefinite this as to quantity), after the wheat had been sowed.

He was surprised to find his crop a heavy one, compared with those his neighbors raised on the same kind of soil.

He also used it on potatoes, and says that he scarcely lost any potatoes from the rot. He

dropped the seed, then put in a small shovelful of the dust, and then covered it. Other experiments with the application of the dust, and ashes, and burnt earth of coal pit bottoms, have resulted in the increase of hay, when it was used as a top dressing to meadows, to at least one-third the usual amount of crop.

THE DEAD FRUIT TREE. This tree is found on the islands of the Pacific Ocean. The trunk rises to the height of from thirty to forty feet, and attains the size of a man's body. The fruit grows about the size of a child's head. When used for food, it is gathered before it is fully ripe, and baked among ashes, when it becomes a wholesome bread, and in taste somewhat resembles fresh wheat bread. This tree supplies the natives with bread, timber for their houses and canoes. The gum which exudes from it serves as pitch for the vessels, and from the fibres of the inner bark a cloth is made to cover their persons.

COLIC IN SHEEP. For this, Randall prescribes "half an ounce of Epsom salts, a drachm of ginger, and sixty drops of essence of peppermint. The salts alone, however, will effect the cure, as will an equivalent dose of linseed oil, or even hog's lard."

For the Maine Farmer.

THE EGG PLANT.

MR. EDITOR:—I have read with great care the many valuable receipts for preserving fruits of different kinds, published in your paper, but have no remembrance of having seen any for preparing the fruit of the egg plant. I have heard it remarked that the fruit of the egg plant was delicious; if so, will you, or some of your numerous correspondents, describe a method of preparing the above named fruit, and the proper time of preparing; whether it must be allowed to ripen, or like some other fruit, plucked while in a green or unripe state, and oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

Leeds, Oct. 17, 1853.

NOTE. The egg plant is but very little cultivated in this immediate vicinity, but it is pronounced a very delicious dish by those who have eaten it. For the benefit of our correspondent we give the following receipts for preparing the fruit, which we find in Miss Leslie's "Complete Cookery." Will "A Subscriber" give them a trial, and, if they meet his expectations, forward us a few of the seeds for a trial next season. He may enclose them in a letter, and send by mail.

EGG PLANT. The purple egg plants are better than the white ones. Put them whole into a pot with plenty of water, and simmer them till quite tender. Then take them out, drain them, and (having peeled off the skins) cut them up, and mash them smooth in a deep dish. Mix with them some grated bread, some powdered sweet marjoram, and a large piece of butter, adding a pounded nutmeg. Grate a layer of bread over the top, and put the dish in to the oven and brown it. You must send it to the table in the same dish.

Egg plant is sometimes eaten at dinner, but generally at breakfast.

TO FRY EGG PLANTS. Do not pare your egg plants if they are to be fried, but slice them about half an inch thick, and lay them an hour or two in salt and water to remove their strong taste, which to most persons is very unpleasant. Then take them out, wipe them, and season them with pepper only. Beat some yolk of egg, and in another dish grate a sufficiency of bread-crumbs. Have ready in a frying pan some lard and butter mixed, and make it boil. Then dip each slice of egg plant first in the egg, and then in the crumbs, till both sides are well covered; and fry them brown, taking care to have them done all through, as the least rawness renders them very unpalatable.

STUFFED EGG PLANTS. Parboil them to take off their bitterness. Then slit each one down the side, and extract the seeds. Have ready a stuffing made of grated bread-crumbs, butter, minced sweet herbs, salt, pepper, nutmeg, and beaten yolk of egg. Fill with it the cavity from whence you took the seeds, and bake the egg plants in a Dutch oven. Serve them up with a made gravy poured into the dish.

For the Maine Farmer.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WEST SOMERSET AG. SOCIETY.

The West Somerset Ag. Society met at the Meeting House at Madison Bridge, Thursday, Oct. 6th, 1852, with many ladies and gentlemen from the vicinity, besides quite a number from adjoining towns, who, altogether, brought into the Fair many useful as well as many beautiful articles. The meeting was called to order by James G. Waugh, Esq. Adjourned to one o'clock. Met according to adjournment.—Chose James G. Waugh, President, Sumner Adams, Vice President, W. B. Snow, Secretary. Singing by the Choir. Prayer by Rev. S. G. Mitchell. Singing by the Choir. A most able and well adapted address for the occasion, by Oliver Currier, Esq., of New Sharon.

Song by G. W. Chase, Esq., of New Sharon, which was very well adapted to the occasion, as well as highly interesting to the audience.

Chose Samuel W. Pinkham, of Anson, as a member of the board of Agriculture.

The following resolutions were offered: Resolved, That we tender Oliver Currier, Esq., our heartfelt thanks for his able and highly entertaining address, and in which he so lucidly set forth the wants, prospects, resources and advantages of our country, and the practical illustrations so advantageous to all if fully carried out.

Resolved, That Mr. G. W. Chase and the Choir are entitled to our warmest praise for their performances which have added so much to the interest of the day.

Voted, That the Secretary be instructed to have the proceedings of this meeting together with the resolutions offered, published in the Maine Farmer.

W. B. Snow, Sec'y.

AGRICULTURE IN OHIO. The Ohio Cultivator says there will be seventy-five County Fairs in Ohio this fall. This is double that of New York, and three or four times as many as any other State can boast.

KENNEBEC AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

On Horses.

There were twenty-three entries for premiums on horses and colts, most of which appeared on the ground. The first entry was by L. Carver of Leeds, for a three years old stud, the same which took the Society's premium for two years old studs, last year. He showed to good advantage, and bids fair to be a useful animal; to his owner we award the premium on three years old studs.

The second entry was by E. Carver, also of Leeds, for a stud 7 years old, called the John T. Johnson, from Indiana. He is a noble appearing horse, and took the Society's second premium last year. Your committee hesitated long as to which should be entitled to the first premium, this horse or the one entered by Wm. Beale of Wintthrop; but, as we were better acquainted with the stock and pedigree of the Beale horse, we finally decided to give it to the owner of the latter. The Beale horse is called the Messenger; weighs, according to the certificate, 1317 lbs; was sired by the Eaton horse of Farmington, and the dam was sired by the old Messenger; and he appears to be a superior horse.

We award the second premium to Francis Knights of Wayne, for his English stud; but as the owner at the time of writing this report had not handed in his certificate, we cannot describe his pedigree.

There were five entries for breeding mares, but your committee did not recollect of noticing but three on the ground. We decided to award the first premium to Randall Currier of Mount Vernon, for his mare 9 years old, of the Messenger breed, with two colts by her side; and the second premium to Benj. Palmer, for his 5 years old mare, sired by the Eaton horse.

There were three entries for matched horses, one by Wm. H. Johnson of Hillswell, one by Geo. W. Ricker of Augusta, (which we did not see), and one by William Beale of Wintthrop.

Both pairs on the ground appeared to good advantage, and we thought were both entitled to a premium; but, as we were limited to one, we were under the disagreeable necessity of acting accordingly, and decided to award the premium to Wm. H. Johnson of Hillswell, for his beautiful span of horses raised in the State of New York.

There were 8 entries for 2 years old colts. Some of them were nice ones, particularly a stud entered by Abner Cottle, and a gelding by Stephen Ladd; but, as in the case of 3 yrs. old, we were limited to one premium, and decided to give it to Stephen Ladd of Mt. Vernon.

There were several entries for premiums on yearling colts, and several fine ones on the ground, but as the Society did not think proper to offer any premium for yearling colts, we governed ourselves accordingly. There were also other colts on the ground, which we think were well worth a premium, particularly one owned by Sumner Pallen, a dark grey one owned by D. T. Whitney of Wintthrop, and one by Amasa Porter of Mt. Vernon, which, owing to the limited means of the Society, must go unwarded.

Your committee think, on the whole, the exhibition of horses was very respectable, but still there is a chance for improvement, and we hope soon to see exhibited such an improved breed of horses as even Old Kennebec shall not be ashamed of.

DANIEL MARSTON, per order.

On Town Teams.

The committee on town teams, having attended to the duty assigned them, respectfully ask leave to report, that there were five entries made for premiums on town teams, by the towns of Wintthrop, Mt. Vernon, Readfield, Fayette and Wayne. The town of Wintthrop presented for their inspection thirteen pairs, six of which measured in girth, over seven feet and three inches; heavy, solid fellows, combining vigor and strength and beauty, and had not the sordid motives of a portion of her citizen farmers who can see no good in cattle shows, prevailed in keeping back a part, like Ananias and Sapphira, we are not sure but she would have raised the highest reward. We can only now give thanks for the present and point to the future. "Open more to the breach, dear friends."

Mt. Vernon presented fifteen pairs, three pairs of which girthed over seven feet, with one pair four years old, owned by Mr. Kent, measuring about seven and one-half feet; we will here state that a portion of the team was removed, to parts unknown, before your committee had the opportunity of inspecting them. Heretofore, Mt. Vernon has been on the ox list of fame, and now possesses the elements of glory. We hope soon to see Richard Smith again.

The town of Readfield exhibited thirty seven pairs, (exclusive of one large and noble pair recently driven from Chesterville, which your committee did not consider as legitimately belonging to the Readfield team), sixteen of which averaged seven feet and two inches. Such cattle need not our praise, they tell their own story. Those owned by Messrs. Morrill, Kent, and others, the eye would not tire in gazing upon, nor the hand in writing their beauties;—not that we would disparage other teams, for Fayette is still before us, and as ever a chief competitor or rival with Readfield. The old axiom is, when Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war—when the scales are nearly poised, it takes but little to preponderate, but inasmuch as Readfield has the greater number, the victory for the present rests with her, and hence, we recommend that the Society's first premium, be awarded to Readfield.

Fayette had upon the field twenty-seven pairs; seven pairs exceeding seven feet, and nine pairs of four years old, six feet nine inches; they were well modeled, symmetrically formed and excited the admiration of the beholder; her history and praise are read in the mirror of her race. To Fayette we recommend the Society's second premium.

Wayne presented seventeen pairs, which averaged about six feet nine inches; six pairs seven feet three inches. Here is a new competitor, or if not new, he is like a long legged pleiad returning to his constellation.

Her cattle were well matched, well shaped and apparently well disciplined; we hope to see

her again at the fair, with a lot of cattle or title of her vigor and fire abated. Let her say to Fayette and Readfield, we will "meet you at Philippi." We recommend that the Society's third premium be awarded to the town of Wayne.

We would here take the liberty to suggest that, at future shows, every pair of oxen be affixed to the end of the yoke, a card bearing the owner's name, cattle's age, residence &c., as it would assist the committee, and free the owners from an endless repetition of questions; and further, that the Marshal enforce the rule, that no cattle shall be allowed to be taken from the teams, until the examining committee finish their task, as it is sometimes necessary to make a review. At the present examination one half of the cattle were removed before the other half were examined, which created great confusion, caused hard words, and bad feelings, as the former supplied their cattle so liberally with the Society's fodder, as to leave the latter with none,—such a procedure we deem to be unequal and unjust.

On the whole the exhibition far exceeded our expectations; never, since the formation of your Society has so great a "turn out" been witnessed, emphatically the teams were long teams, strong teams, and team abounding. In lieu of Maine being transferred to Brighton, it looked a little Brighton coming to Maine. You will not judge us extravagant, when we set the number of cattle on exhibition, to be five hundred; such a show argues well for the State, is creditable to the individuals and towns that produced it, and puts Old Kennebec where she ought to be, and where she still may be, in the front rank of the State. J. May, per order.

On Steer Teams.

There were three entries, viz: one from Fayette, by James M. Clough, one from Readfield, by Samuel H. Richardson, and one from Mount Vernon, by Daniel S. Newton. Our attention was first directed to the Fayette team, numbering 12 pairs, averaging 6 feet 2 1/2 inches in girth. One pair, owned by Francis Hubbard, 6 feet 8 inches in girth, bids fair to make a splendid pair of oxen. There were two or three other pairs of fine steers in this team, the owners of which we did not ascertain.

Readfield presented 13 pairs, averaging 6 feet 4 inches in girth. One pair, owned by Josiah N. Fogg, were a little the tallest steers on the ground. Their girth was 6 feet 11 inches. Their discipline evinced that their owner well understands the art of training steers. The steers of Samuel H. Richardson and Albert F. Bean, were well-matched, smooth and handsome, and some others were worthy of particular notice.

The Mt. Vernon team consisted of 11 pairs. The steers owned by Alfred Weston were the same size of those owned by Mr. Hubbard of Fayette, and would well compare with his in their prospects for future usefulness. Those owned by David French, 3d, were not excelled, in point of symmetry and beauty, by any on the ground. Their girth was 6 feet 6 inches. The committee were unanimous in their decision, that the owners of the Readfield team were entitled to the first premium. With regard to the second premium, the teams from Mt. Vernon and Fayette were so nearly equal that it was extremely difficult for the committee to decide which should bear the palm; but after viewing and re-viewing, and discussing the question for a long time, a majority of the committee pitched over the Fayette side, and decided that J. M. Clough and his associates should have the second premium. Upon the whole, we felt highly gratified with the show of steers. It indicates that, notwithstanding the short feed, and countless numbers of grasshoppers, which have visited our region, we have many fine steers among us yet.

J. R. MARSTON, per order.

On Bulls.

In point of numbers we found the bull department small, but in point of merit it was very good. Only four bulls and three bull calves were entered for the Society's premium. These were all good animals, and bid fair to do much in the sections of the country, where they are kept.

Our attention was first called to class No. 1, Durhams. Mr. Jesse E. Jacobs, of Mt. Vernon, presented a full blood Durham bull, 27 months and 12 days old, measuring 6 feet 3 inches in girth. He is a very fine looking animal, and your committee think him entitled to the Society's first premium.

Mr. Jesse Wadsworth of East Livermore, presented one full blood Durham bull, three years old, girth 6 feet 6 inches. He is a good animal, and your committee award him the second premium. Mr. W. also presented three full blood Durham bull calves, all of them well worth a premium, but as none was offered for calves under this class, the committee could award none.

Class No. 2, Herefords.—Mr. J. H. Underwood, of Fayette, made the only entry under this class. He presented a full blood three years old Hereford, which girthed 6 feet 5 inches, and weighed 1385 lbs. He is from the stock of a bull and heifer calf, imported by Capt. Phineas Pendleton, of Seaport, in the year 1846; as it regards symmetry and beauty, he is a superior animal well worthy the attention and patronage of all stock growers. We cheerfully award him the Society's first premium.

Class No. 3, Ayrshires.—No entries were made in this class.

Class No. 4, Grade Cattle.—Mr. Francis Hubbard, of Fayette, presented a bull 2 years old, three-fourths Durham, and one-fourth Native. He is a good animal, and we award him the first premium.

No other entries were made under this class. Through the kindness and courtesy of Mr. John Lakin, your committee had the gratification and pleasure, of viewing and examining his splendid bull, "State of Maine," who is on his way to the World's fair. Your committee are fully in the belief, that he is the largest bull in this country. He is only four years old, girth over eight feet, measures ten feet in length as he stands naturally, and weighs 2500 lbs. We feel inadequate to give a description of this truly

noble animal that will do him justice, and having called the attention of Dr. Holmes, Editor of the Maine Farmer, to this superior bull, we leave it for his able pen to give the description. S. N. WATSON, per order.

THE POULTRY.

At this season of the year, when every preparation should be made for the comfort of all domestic animals, the comforts of the poultry family should receive a very liberal share of attention, inasmuch as there is no stock, that any stockholder can keep, that will pay so well for the capital and labor invested as hipped tribes.

To insure the best returns during the winter months, the season when they can be more profitable than any other, it is necessary, in the first place, that they should be provided with warm and dry shelter; in the second, they should have a constant supply of good, nutritious food. If this last is given in quantities to lie by them, no waste will follow, and consequently no additional expense will accrue. We have been in the habit, during the cold season, of keeping a box of grain where hens, &c., could have access to it at any time; and have found to our satisfaction that they can be wintered on a less amount of food in this way than when they are allowed to rummage for it, or it is doled out to them in handfuls, at seasons of convenience. If, keeping corn in a good supply within their reach, we have marketed it at more than a dollar a bushel, when the common price was seventy cents, taking pay in eggs, which in winter always turn to cash at a fair price, and have sold them other grains at the increased ratio.

Yet we would by no means confine their living to grain, especially that in a whole or uncooked condition. Meat, the refuse of the table, or from the butcher's, may be given to them to good advantage. It should, however, be boiled, in order to bring more digestible. Cooked pot, being warm, for an occasional change, will be found highly beneficial; also, molasses, cooked or warmed in just water enough to give it a consistency.

We always allow lime in good quantities to lie in our hen-house. The importance of this in the formation of the shells is fully known; aside from this, its healthfulness as a condiment may be fully inferred from the manner in which they devour it. A neighbor of ours, who is nice in hen matters, a few years since finished off a room in comfortable style for their winter accommodation, lathing and plastering the sides and over-head. They had scarcely inhabited the place, when the plastering was found to be so thoroughly saturated with lime, that it was necessary to remove it, and had been placed in abundance within their reach, the plastering would no doubt have remained untouched. Ashes or fine dry earth should also be placed within their reach, that they may follow their wallowing propensities in winter as they so naturally do in summer.

The poultry house should also be a quiet, retired place. Noise and interference of other animals is very annoying to all the feathered tribes, especially to those of domesticated habits. Fowls should not be allowed to rumble in winter, especially if the day is cold or stormy; and in such days if they are let out at all, it should be near night-fall, when they will be sure to return soon.

In the arrangement of the poultry-house, special regard should be paid to saving the manure. This is the true gannet, which every farmer may possess, in moderate quantities, to be sure, but none the less valuable. Its actual value is beginning to be better understood than formerly, but not so well now but that many farmers allow their poultry to roost on fences and trees, where it is all lost; while many more, who save it through the winter, sell it for a mere pittance, or give it to their more discerning neighbor for clearing out the hen roost. Now we possibly believe that a bushel of hen manure is cheap to the farmer at a shilling, in any currency that may be reckoned where these remarks are read. In proof of it we give some experiments made in its application.

A farmer of our acquaintance pulverized, by thrashing with a common flail, a quantity of it, after which he added an equal quantity of ashes, and one fourth as much gypsum. A single handful of this compound was placed in a hill for corn; the result was, a heavier crop than where well-rotted stable manure was placed in liberal quantities. The same compound we have found valuable for peppers, tomatoes, vines, and indeed all garden vegetables; it gives them a quick, healthy growth. And this same compound, sown on turnips, vines, and other plants infested by insects in the early stages of growth, when the leaves are wet, is sure to rid them of these annoyances. But we have said enough to show its value, and here we leave it to the farmer to carry out its application to such crops and in such ways as he sees best. W. B. Elmwood, Mass., Nov. 15th, 1852.

(Plover, Loom and Anvil.

LADIES WITH SOLES. An American traveling in England, sets it down as one of "the sights" of that country, that he actually saw ladies with sole sales! sole sales as are ladies! "I saw one," says the astonished traveler, "who had a sole between herself and the ground which was actually half an inch thick! It was a rainy, muddy day, and she (in her good sense) had provided for it." Well, the English are an odd people, and perhaps their women do wear shoes with soles half an inch thick; but a traveler who has any regard for his own reputation, had better not report such stories to our American ladies. They certainly will not credit the statement that English ladies wear such vulgar things, even when the streets are ankle deep with mud, snow, or sleet. Colds, chafes, consumption, death itself, could not force them to adopt such a ridiculous fashion. The right to wear stout, water-proof boots is, indeed, a male prerogative, which the boldest champion of woman's rights has not yet invaded, so far as our information extends. [N. E. Farmer.

CATTLE SOMETIMES BREAK INTO ORCHARDS, and injure themselves by eating apples. Salting them immediately and freely, will prevent bad effects; acting perhaps, to prevent rapid fermentation.

OCTOBER. A SONNET BY BRYANT.

Ay, thou art welcome, heaven's delicious breath,
When woods begin to wear the crimson leaf,
And suns grow meek, and the meek suns grow brief,
And the year smiles as it draws near its death.
Wind of the sunny south! oh still delay
In the gay woods and in the golden air,
Like to a good old age released from care,
Journeying, in long serenity, away.
In such a bright, late quiet, would that I
Might wear out life like thee, mild bowers and
And music of kind voices ever night;
And when my last end twinkled in the glass,
Pass silently from men, as thou dost pass.

WEST SOMERSET AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The following is an abstract of the reports of the several Committees at the Cattle Show and Fair held at Madison Bridge, on the 5th and 6th of October, 1853.

ON HORSES. 1st premium on stallion, A. Crawford, Skowhegan; 2d, Z. Williams, Embden; 3d, James M. Savage, Madison.

1st premium on breeding mare, W. W. Waugh, Starks; 2d, Amasa Bixby, Norridgewock; 3d, Artemas Heald, Norridgewock.

1st premium on 3 years old colt, David Ditson, Starks; 2d, Andrew Heald, Anson; 3d, Wilson Great on, Starks.

1st premium on 2 years old colt, Joseph Vickery, Norridgewock; 2d, Gardner Greenleaf, Anson; 3d, John Merry, Starks.

1st premium on yearling colt, Amasa Bixby, Norridgewock.

ON TOWN TEAMS. 1st premium on town teams to the town of Madison; 2d to Norridgewock; 3d to Anson.

1st premium for best 4 yokes 3 years old steers to the town of Madison.

ON DRAUGHT OXEN. 1st premium on draught oxen, Joshua Burns, Madison; 2d, Amasa Bixby, Norridgewock; 3d, Wm. Pullen, Anson.

ON WORKING OXEN. 1st premium on working oxen, Joshua Burns, Madison; 2d, John Nitting, Madison; 3d, Joseph Vickery, Norridgewock.

ON 3 YEARS OLD STEERS. 1st premium on 3 years old steers, Gerry Houghton, Madison; 2d, James M. Savage, Madison; 3d, Gerry Houghton, Madison.

ON 2 YEARS OLD STEERS. 1st premium on 2 years old steers, James M. Savage, Madison; 2d, Amasa Bixby, Norridgewock; 3d, Joshua Burns, Madison.

ON YEARLING STEERS. 1st premium on yearling steers, John Burns, Jr., Madison; 2d, Rufus Bixby, Norridgewock; 3d, Joshua M. Longley, Norridgewock.

ON HEIFER CALVES. 1st premium on heifer calves, John Butler, 2d, Starks; 2d, Wilson Greaton, Starks; 3d, Joshua M. Bixby, Norridgewock.

ON COWS. 1st premium on stock cow, R. Bixby, Norridgewock; 2d, John Burns, Madison; 3d, Joshua Ellis, Madison.

1st premium on milk cow, John M. Wood, Norridgewock.

ON 3 YEARS OLD HEIFERS. 1st premium on 3 years old heifers, James B. Brown, Norridgewock; 2d, Joshua Ellis, Madison; 3d, Joshua M. Bixby, Norridgewock.

ON 2 YEARS OLD HEIFERS. 1st premium on 2 years old heifer, John Bray, Anson; 2d, Joseph Vickery, Norridgewock; 3d, Sumner Dinmore, Anson.

ON 1 YEAR OLD HEIFERS. 1st premium on 1 year old heifer, Rufus Bixby, Norridgewock; 2d, Joshua M. Longley, Norridgewock; 3d, John Bray, Anson.

ON HEIFER CALVES. 1st premium on heifer calves, John Burns, Madison; 2d, James M. Savage, Madison; 3d, Wm. Gamage, No. Anson.

ON YEARLING BULLS. 1st premium on yearling bulls, Amos S. Longley, Norridgewock; 2d, John Burns, Madison; 3d, James G. Waugh, Starks.

ON BULL CALVES. 1st premium on bull calves, Wilson Greaton, Starks; 2d, John Burns, Jr., Madison; 3d, Joshua Ellis, Madison.

ON SWINE. Best boar, I. R. Doolittle, No. Anson; best sow, Joshua M. Bixby, Norridgewock; best litter pigs, Joshua Weston, Bloomfield.

ON SHEEP. 1st premium on buck, Kenneth, David M. Lane, Anson; 2d, on buck, Don Hardy, Jr., Wm. R. Flint, No. Anson; 3d, on buck, Sumner Dinmore, Norridgewock; best lot ewes, 20 in number, Joshua M. Bixby, Norridgewock. Wm. R. Flint, Chairman.

ON BUTTER AND CHEESE. 1st premium on butter, Mrs. Jonathan Piper; 2d, Mrs. Wm. W. Manter; 3d, Mrs. Simon Walker; 4th, S. W. Tinkham.

1st premium on cheese, Mrs. E. Weston; 2d, S. W. Tinkham; 3d, Mrs. Wm. Gamage.

ON BREAD. 1st premium on brown bread, Mrs. Alden Flint; 2d, Mrs. G. W. Walker; 3d, Mrs. J. M. Wood.

1st premium on four bread, Mrs. David Elder; 2d, Mrs. S. W. Tinkham; 3d, Mrs. B. Weston.

ON INCIDENTALS. Mrs. Wm. H. Metcalf, piece carpeting, 50cts.; Hanson Hight, piece carpeting, 50; Mrs. B. F. Lancaster, 2 rugs, 40; Miss Sarah Bachelor, rug, 50; Mrs. J. Piper, rug, 30; H. Hight, 3 rugs



AUGUST:
THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 27, 1883.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

By Governor Crosby's proclamation, in another place, the reader will perceive that this festival of Thanksgiving and prayer, will be observed on the 17th of next month. With the young folks, this day is associated with visions of fat turkeys, and geese, and ducks, and chickens, and corn-puddings, and puddings, and pies, and cakes, and the like, and is looked forward to with more interest than any other day in the year. The elder portion of the community, having outgrown their predilections and fancies, look upon it rather as a day on which to renew old ties and friendships, and to make an annual visit to the "old folks at home," and as a day of rest and quiet enjoyment with their families.

It is indeed pleasant to renew old associations on such a day, and this old Puritan custom presents an opportunity to all who desire to improve it. From being almost exclusively a New England observance, it has, of late years, been spreading through the other States of the Union, and we have it may soon become a national festival, to be observed as much as a matter of course, as the Fourth of July.

Any one who will look back upon the state of the colonies, at the time the first Thanksgiving was appointed, can but find abundant cause for gratitude, that we have flourished so greatly, and reached so important a station among the nations of the world. The following account of the second Thanksgiving day, observed by the Pilgrims, will be of interest in this place. The first Thanksgiving was observed after the first harvest had been gathered. "Before the appointment of this first Thanksgiving," says the historian, "the Governor sent out a 'fowling expedition,' that for their Thanksgiving dinners, and for the festivities of the week, they might have 'more dainty and abundant materials than ordinary.' This was the week in which Massachusetts and ninety of his men were entertained. Labor was suspended, and the English employed themselves in military exercises before their visitors." Of the next, the second Thanksgiving, we have the following account:

"In 1623, fears were entertained for the safety of the colony by reason of an anticipated famine. From the third week in May to the middle of July, no rain fell. The corn withered under the heat of a scorching sun. The Indians prophesied famine for the colony, and a consequent easy triumph over them. In this extremity, a public fast was observed, with great solemnity—the first voluntary fast ever kept on these western shores. The morning of the fast was cloudless, and the day proved intensely hot. But, as evening approached, clouds gathered, and rain descended in moderate but refreshing showers; the languishing crops revived, and a bountiful harvest succeeded. In token of the general gratitude, a day of public thanksgiving was ordered—the second such day ever observed in New England—the first having been observed after the first harvest had been gathered by the fathers."

Seven years later, (1630), the colonists were again threatened with famine. "The winter was very severe, and many were frozen to death. The provisions were all consumed, and many were forced to subsist on shell-fish, ground-nuts, and acorns, which, at that time, could not be had in abundance, but with the utmost difficulty." What a situation for those who had left comfortable homes in their own country. But they were reserved for a great work. The historian continues:

"In consideration of their perilous condition, the sixth day of February (1631), was appointed a day of public fasting and prayer, to seek deliverance from God. On the fifth of February, the day before the appointed fast, the ship Lion, which had been sent to England for supplies, arrived laden with provisions. She had a stormy passage, and rode amidst heavy drifts of ice after entering the harbor. These provisions were distributed among the people according to their necessities, and their appointed fast was exchanged for a day of general thanksgiving."

There are many who urge the adoption of one fixed day for Thanksgiving, to be observed by all the States of the Union, among whom are Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, the authoress, who says: "There are so many good reasons, religious, political, moral and social, for holding Thanksgiving simultaneously in every State of our Union, that I feel sure no serious objection would be urged. The last Thursday in November being once adopted and publicly acknowledged as the day of thanksgiving, it is the observance as the distinctive privilege of a free Christian people. Wherever an American was located this feast would be introduced. God could be recognized as our Lord and benefactor, and a brotherhood in happiness as the great aim of our institutions."

The Boston Advertiser, referring to this proposition, says:—

"There are some advantages in having the Thanksgiving on a different day in the various States. Families can be more generally brought together in this case, and as it is in a great degree a family festival, this consideration has some influence. Miss Bremer, in her 'Homes of the New World,' says, in speaking of our autumn festival, 'Why have not we, why have not all people such a festival in the year? It has grown out of the necessities of the nobler people's heart, it is the sacrifice of our highest blessings to their Heavenly Giver. We have many publicly appointed days for prayer, but none for Thanksgiving. It is not right and noble.'"

But our article has exceeded its limits, and we close by wishing a happy Thanksgiving to each and every one of our readers, and a well filled board at their Thanksgiving dinner.

AWFUL MORTALITY ON BOARD A MAINE VESSEL. The ship Sagadahoc, of Bath, in her passage from Georgetown to Boston, was spoken at sea, Oct. 9, latitude 42° 42', longitude 68° 30', by the ship Haver of New York. A boat from the Sagadahoc boarded the Haver and reported that the S. had lost during the passage 58 passengers from the cholera. The Captain's wife was very sick, and 14 passengers were in a low state from sickness. The Haver supplied her with small stores and other necessities.

The Sagadahoc arrived at Quarantine at Boston, on Friday last. The Advertiser says: "Capt. Fisher reports that the disease broke out Aug. 18, on the second day after leaving Georgetown, and that fifty-five deaths occurred on the passage. Capt. Fisher gratefully acknowledges the kindness of Capt. Mulford, of ship Haver, at New York, in supplying him with small stores and medicines, refusing all compensation."

GOOD YIELD OF CORN. Gen. Marshall, of China, this season, raised 102 bushels of shelled corn from one acre of corn. This is a crop that is hard to beat. So says our neighbor of the Age, and we agree with him.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

BROWN'S ALMANAC. This very useful and convenient publication for 1884, has been received from the publishers, Mr. Kim & Cutter, Charlestown, Mass. Besides the tables it gives a chance for notes, for each day in the year, and also a number of pages conveniently ruled for keeping accounts. It may be found at the bookstores.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE. This monthly for Nov. has come to hand. It is well filled, as usual, and the contents are of a highly interesting character. The engravings are good, and the number is fully equal to any of its predecessors. Graham is winding up the volume in good shape.

THE LITTLE PILGRIM. This is the title of a paper published monthly, at Philadelphia, by Grace Greenwood, at 50 cents per annum. The first number which is before us, is quite interesting, and we think it will prove highly acceptable to the juveniles. Grace Greenwood is well known as a pleasing writer, and she will no doubt, make the "Little Pilgrim," with his tales of far off lands, a most welcome visitant. Address L. K. Lippincott, Philadelphia.

GREAT STORM. On Monday night last, we were visited by the greatest storm that we have had for a number of years. The rain was tremendous, and the wind blew very heavily. On State St., just beyond the Mansion House, the road was caved in, and the Belfast stage came very near driving into the hole. Fences and signs were blown down, and a barn of the east side of the river, owned by J. H. Hartwell, Esq., was completely prostrated. The roads and sidewalks were washed somewhat, and the river rose from three to four feet in the night. The night was very dark. We shall look for accounts of shipwrecks, as the wind set on to the coast.

CHESTNUTS.—Real old fashioned chestnuts. We have been shown chestnuts raised the present year, in all respects as good, and we think a little larger than those brought here for sale, raised by Col. James L. Child. He has three trees which commenced bearing last year, and this year are yielding quite a crop: now but 17 years old from the seed! He has one smaller tree not yet in bearing; they are a handsome tree, and why not substitute them for many of the useless trees which are set out for ornament? There is no doubt the chestnut would do well in Kennebec County, and if so, why not raise your own chestnuts, and save the money you pay away, for the chestnuts brought here from other States. You can get young trees in Massachusetts at a small price. Let everybody that can, set out at least, one chestnut tree.

DEDICATION OF THE FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH. Our citizens have noticed, during the few months last past, the new and handsome church edifice erected upon State street by the Free Will Baptist Society, of which Rev. O. B. Cheney is pastor. We are happy to announce its completion, and to give notice that dedicatory services will take place on Thursday next, (Nov. 3), at 10 o'clock, A. M. The sermon on the occasion will be delivered by Rev. Silas Curtis, of Pittsfield, N. H. There will also be services in the evening.

The sale of pews will take place on the day previous to the dedication, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE. Since last year we have received the following names, additional, of member, elect of the Board of Agriculture for the ensuing year:—

No. Kennebec—Col. Isaac W. Britton, of Vassalboro'. East Somerset—Warren Fuller, of West Hartland.

There are still some whose names we have not received. A very little trouble on the part of the Secretaries of the Societies will give them to us.

A ROGUE. A prisoner by the name of Ford, who turned State's evidence in a trial for forgery, at Barre, Mass., has acknowledged that he has been engaged in many burglaries since July last. His first was in Melrose, second in Malden, and subsequently he has operated in Biddleford, Augusta, and Portland Me., (where he committed seven robberies in a single night); Dover, Haverhill, and Lowell. We should say he was something of a rogue.

A CURIOSITY. Dr. H. M. Harlow, of the Insane Hospital, sends us a singular specimen of what Nature will do when driven to extremities, in the shape of a carrot which has grown through a hole in a piece of bone, completely filling the hole and bulging out to its natural shape and size on either side. It is quite a curiosity in its way, and will lie on our table for the gratification of any who may feel desirous to see it.

THE GREAT HORSE SHOW. This exhibition came off at Springfield last week. It was numerously attended and there were nearly 500 horses on the ground from all parts of the Union. The horses made a splendid show. We shall give a more full account of it in our next. "Bush Messenger," owned by Hiram Reed and others of this city, took the premium for third best stallion of seven years and upwards.

NEW VARIETY OF WHEAT. We see that a Virginia farmer has introduced, successfully, a beautiful variety of wheat, called the White Mediterranean, from which he has obtained the extraordinary yield of forty-two bushels to the acre. Glad to hear it. One more assurance against famine, and one more help to the farmer.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR. A telegraphic despatch from Washington, dated Oct. 22, states that the President had made the following appointments: Herman J. Rodfield has been appointed Collector of New York City; Benjamin, removed J. B. Broadhead, (Soc) Naval Officer, vice Rodfield; John G. Clegg, Sub-Treasurer, vice John A. Dix, resigned; and John L. O'Sullivan, (Free Soiler) Charge to Portugal.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. Our thanks are due to J. W. Bradbury, for a copy of Andrews' report on the "trade and commerce of the British North American Colonies, and upon the trade of the great lakes and rivers; also, notices of the internal improvements in each state," &c., with the accompanying maps. This is a very valuable document, and worthy of examination.

MARRIAGE OF GRACE GREENWOOD. Miss Sarah J. Clark, the eminent authoress, better known to the public by her name de plume of "Grace Greenwood," was married on Monday evening of last week, in the village church adjoining her parents' residence, at New Brighton, Beaver Co., Pa., to Mr. Leander K. Lippincott, of Philadelphia.

FIRE IN SIDNEY. On Wednesday night of last week, the barn of David Dutton, in Sidney, took fire about nine o'clock and was entirely consumed, together with six cows, one turkey, six oxen, a quantity of hay, corn, oats, &c. It is not known how the fire took. The loss is about \$1000.

FOR THE MAINE FARMER.

NORTH FRANKLIN CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR. Mr. Editor:—That agricultural cattle show and fair anniversary are well calculated to benefit communities wherein they are supported. I think no one can justly deny; and that there is a manifest increase of interest in their favor. I am happy in believing; of the practical utility of which I have been more fully convinced, from observations while attending to one of these much to be praised anniversaries. That of the North Franklin Agricultural Society, held at Strong, the 5th and 6th inst., where the "hand-some thing" was done in a manner not unworthy much older societies, this being their second attempt at "Show and Fair" only, a short history of which I send you.

There was a large attendance of people on both days, the farming world seeming all alive in those regions; and though there was not a thousand head of the real "slick and weighty" animals on the ground, yet enough in number, nevertheless, of fair, strong, healthy appearing oxen, cows, horses, sheep &c., were brought out to give lookers on an earnest of what the hard fisted yeomen of North Franklin intend to do, when in possession of the material necessary for a first best show. They will undoubtedly give much attention to the rearing of stock, horses and sheep, poultry, &c., all of the best kinds too, of course hereafter; and that pains will be taken rightly to cultivate the soil, wherefrom to reap rich harvests of golden grain and corn, which the various samples there exhibited, fully proved.

The fair of this Society was indeed worthy the occasion, and the number and richness of articles exhibited, gave true evidence of skill and merit, in the hands and hearts of the ladies of North Franklin.

The address delivered before this Society, by E. F. Pillsbury, Esq., of Kingfield, was an able production, replete with good sense, and abounding in suggestions of worth and propriety, delivered in an easy, unassuming style, giving universal satisfaction, and proving unquestionably the existence of real talent in the man.

And no less worthy the poem, by A. Glover, Esq., of Boston, a decidedly rich affair, reflecting credit upon its author, and doing honor to the occasion. But I will not attempt the address or the poem "to eulogize," since it was voted by the Society that copies be obtained for publication, which I hope and presume will be done.

Excellent singing at the house by the choir. After the address and poem, the Society, accompanied by the ladies, were escorted to Eaton's Hall, by the Kingfield and New Vineyard brass bands, discoursing excellent music, under the direction of efficient and gentlemanly marshals, where a feast of "fat things and sweet" was had, after which a short time was spent in listening to short speeches, sentiments, &c., when all were re-escorted to Porter and Hunter's Hall, where we spent the remainder of the day in social chat, listening to music from the bands, and examining the many beautiful articles of ladies' manufacture; thus passed off the second anniversary fair of the ladies of North Franklin, a day to be remembered by the hardy farmers of those regions, honored by the presence of the industrious sons, and lovely daughters of North Franklin "mountain-homes." Farmington, Oct. 16, 1883. PULLO.

FOR THE MAINE FARMER.

FRANKLIN COUNTY CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR. This Show and Fair held at Farmington Falls, on the 14th and 15th Oct., was in point of interest and attendance, a superior affair. The show of working oxen and steers, was truly fine. The town of New Sharon, alone, turned out sixty-eight yoke. The hauling match was an interesting one, and the skill displayed by some of the teamsters, worthy of attention. The show of colts was good, but of other kinds of stock rather meagre than otherwise. The address by Hon. S. Cram, of Bath, plain-spoken, even to bluntness at times, full of practical suggestions, and (an important feature) was of reasonable length. The fair was the best ever held in the County. The number of entries nearly four hundred. The mechanical department was interesting, and contained some superior specimens of axes, scythes, bars, drills, blacksmith work, carriages, sleighs, painting, ash door, and blind work, Chase's melodeons, various styles, cabinet work, &c. Taken as a whole it was a superior exhibition and passed off pleasantly. Franklin county is determined to make its mark in all that relates to agriculture, and the mechanic arts.

New Sharon, Oct. 24, 1883.

NEW PATENTS. During the week ending Oct. 11, the following new patents among others, were issued:—

Gilman Davis of Roxbury, Mass., for improvement in ash pans for locomotive engines. Joseph Harris, Jr., of Boston, Mass., for improvement in driving circular saws. D. Henshaw Whittemore of Chippewa Falls, Mass., for improvement in the fastening of saws. Elder of Westbrook, Me., assignor to John E. Coffin of Portland, Me., for machines for cutting binders' boards.

The following additional patents were issued for the week ending Oct. 18:—

Charles Flanders, of Boston, Mass., for improved steering apparatus. John Ponder, of Worcester, Mass., for improvement in power looms. Benjamin F. Rice, of Clinton, Mass., for improvement in the fastening of saws. William Mason, of Taunton, Mass., for improvement in power looms. Norman Milington and Dennis J. George, of Shaftsbury, Vt., for improvement in machines for figuring carpenter's squares. Ebenezer Beards, of New Sharon, Maine, for improvement in propellers. Edwin C. Bowditch, of New Haven, Conn., for improvement in sofa beds. Wm. Orlington, of Fall River, Mass., for improvement in shuttle looms. George W. Hinkley, of Hallowell, Me., for improvements in instruments for plotting.

ACTING MIDSHIPMEN. Among the names of acting midshipmen, recently appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, and found qualified on their preliminary examination, to enter into the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. We notice the following from the New England States: Darius H. Ingraham, Maine; George A. Sawyer, Vermont; Francis B. Blake, Massachusetts; George De Wolf Colt, and Edward Terry, Connecticut.

DISPENSING OCCURRENCE. We learn from the Rockland Gazette, that a daughter of Mr. Daniel Cameron, of Rockport, while at play in a spar-yard, on the 13th inst., fell, and one of the spars rolling from his blocking, passed directly over her body, killing her immediately. She was about 11 years old.

PUMPKINS. A correspondent writes us that William Gray, Esq., of Albion, gathered, one day last week, from one vine, six pumpkins that weighed, respectively, 44 lbs., 36 lbs., 34 lbs., 34 lbs., 33 lbs., and 31 lbs., making in all, 212 lbs. Pretty well, that, for one vine.

TRANSVING. The Governors of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Pennsylvania have appointed the 24th of November as Thanksgiving day in those States.

GATHERED NEWS FRAGMENTS, &c.

The Niagara Falls Ship Canal. We learn from the N. Y. Mirror that active measures are being taken for carrying out this splendid scheme. Gen. C. B. Stuart, late engineer-in-chief of the United States Navy, is now engaged in the preliminary surveys, in connection with his associate, Mr. E. W. Serrell. The canal is designed to be of sufficient size to pass ships of a thousand tons burden around the falls; and when the project is accomplished, another great outlet will be opened for the commerce of the West.

A New Case. A man some time ago assaulted in Berwick, Maine, was removed over the line to his residence in New Hampshire, and Judge Howard of Maine has charged the grand jury of York county that the murderer cannot be indicted, either at common or statute law, where the deadly wound was inflicted in one State and the man died in another—the murderer will escape all punishment by this new difficulty.

Gas in Bath. Several of the citizens of Bath brought up with gas for the first time on Tuesday evening. In a few days the meters will be set in most of the stores.

A Windfall. Mr. T. A. Conley, a poor Law Student of Portland, Me., has become heir to a great legacy, bequeathed to him by a relative in Ireland, lately deceased. Mr. Conley is now lecturing on temperance in this State.

Canadian Crops. We learn, says the Quebec Herald, that Major Campbell has obtained the extraordinary quantity of 42 bushels of flax wheat to the acre from some lands on the Richelieu, situated within his Seigneurie. Two of his neighbors, who have imitated his system of culture have also obtained very large returns. We believe the land was tile drained.

An American Ship-builder employed to construct a Russian War Vessel. The Newark Advertiser states that Mr. W. H. Webb has been commissioned by the Emperor of Russia to build in New York, a hundred gun war ship furnished with a steam propeller and auxiliary power.

Gold. It is estimated that this present year the yield of gold in the world from all sources is expected to be 240,000,000. In 1846, the production of gold in all the mines of the world amounted to only 25,846,752. And yet, in the face of this immensely increased production, there are some who contend that gold is just as valuable now as it was five years since.

Maine Men going abroad. One hundred young men left Richmond on Monday, en route for Kentucky, where they intend to cut timber and build vessels. This is a new enterprise, and with the bone, sinew and go-ahead-spirit of Maine mechanics, it cannot but succeed. More men will follow soon. The vessels built will be floated down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

A Big Tunnel. The Cincinnati Tunnel is in rapid progress and will probably be finished early in 1885. Its length, when completed, will be 10,011 feet, 965 of which have been already excavated. It is said that it will be the longest tunnel in the United States. Its height, where walled, is 19 feet, and width 23. There are as yet but three shafts leading down to it, the first of which is 119 feet, the second 194 feet, and the third 147 feet in depth. The next longest tunnel in the country is one on the Baltimore and Ohio road, 4180 feet in length.

Single Blinded. Celibacy, says Doctor Franklin, greatly lessens a man's value. An odd volume of a set of books bears not the value of proportion to the set. What think you of the odd half of a pair of scissors? It can't well tell you anything; it may possibly serve to scrape a trencher.

Discovery of Falls in Texas. On one of the branches of the Colorado, in Texas, falls have been discovered, about 120 feet in altitude and nearly 100 feet wide. The water falls perpendicularly in one unbroken sheet. These falls were discovered by Mr. W. H. Magill, who is an old settler in that State, and never heard of them before.

A Church on a New Plan. A church is about to be built in Liverpool on a somewhat novel plan—namely, that is to say, to Protestants. The accommodation will be, not for sitting, but for kneeling. There will be no galleries, no pews. "The poor are to have equal rights with the rich. The requisite expenses are to be defrayed by the weekly offertory."

Monument to Henry Clay. Thirty thousand dollars have been contributed in Kentucky towards the erection of a monument over the remains of Henry Clay. The amount to be raised is \$100,000.

Going back to the old practice. The Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad having decided to carry the mails at the present rate of compensation, the postmaster at Concord has made an arrangement to have them conveyed from that place to Wells River by horses, until further arrangements can be made.

Sale of Muskets to Turkey. It is stated on good authority that George Law has effected a sale of a large portion of the government converted muskets, purchased by him, to the Turkish government, to be shipped soon.

A German Colony in South Carolina. A German colony has been for a couple of years settled in Pickens district, South Carolina, on a tract of twenty thousand acres of land, which it has purchased in common, to be divided among the several families of the community. Houses have been erected, and a village laid out, named Walhalla, and schools and churches have been instituted. The colony is said to be now in a very flourishing condition.

The Norwegian Colony. A paragraph has been going the rounds in reference to this colony, says the Philadelphia Bulletin, which we understand is incorrect. The facts, as represented to us, are that the colony has not been abandoned, but the best men that went there at first still remain there. So far as we can ascertain, Ole Bull has got into no law suit and lost no money by the enterprise.

Operatives' Strike. At Lancaster, Pa., in the cotton factories, the operatives, male and female, the number of several hundred, struck on Thursday, 13th, in favor of the ten hour system of labor. No disturbance, however, occurred, and the strikers conducted themselves in a very orderly manner. The number of female operatives in the procession is stated to have been 350.

Newspapers in California. There are published in California thirty-eight newspapers, twelve of which are dailies, one tri-weekly; two semi-weeklies, and the balance are weeklies. Sixteen of these are printed in San Francisco, four in Sacramento, two in Marysville, two in Stockton and two in Placerville. Three are printed in foreign languages, and two devoted to two different languages. Total weekly circulation, 106,000.

Quick work. A negro in Red River county, Texas, committed murder on Monday, Sept. 19, was indicted on Tuesday, tried on Wednesday, and hanged on Thursday.

Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. The stock taken in the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad now amounts to about sixty-three millions of dollars. Mr. Gray, the engineer, is organizing his surveying party, and will set out for the Rio Grande on the 26th inst.

The Mining Magazine is the title of a new monthly devoted to the interest of that branch of industry lately issued in New York.

It takes a high stand among those already issued, and its future numbers promise to those interested in such matters. Speaking of Quartz Mining in California, it mentions the Helvetia & La Fayette of Grass Valley, (to the reader,) it says, "Later intelligence from this Company informs us that for the two months preceding the 1st inst. their workings, still upon surface rocks and tailings, to which they had been compelled to resort by the bad weather, had averaged \$1,100 per week, and they were at that date putting on a double set of hands, and were about commencing work upon the vein which was then sufficiently free from the water accumulated by the severe frosts, to admit of working."

A praiseworthy notice. "Let us remove temptation from the path of youth," as the frog said as he plunged into the water when he saw a boy pick up a stone.

Prior for Riding. At the recent County Fair at Ashland, Ohio, Miss Eliza Cull received the premium, for best horsemanship—that is, she was the best rider in the park. The prize was a beautiful side saddle, with a gold mounted whip.

The Wife's Consent. The Missouri Legislature has just bill before it, in accordance with suggestion in the Governor's message, to provide that no man be allowed to endorse a note without the consent of his wife, and that no endorsement shall be valid without such consent.

Chance for a panic. The last Millville prediction is that there will be a general smash up of all things terrestrial on the 19th of May, 1884.

Export of Specie. The steamship Arabia, which left New York for Liverpool on Wednesday last week, took out \$1,216,993, mostly in gold ingots sent out for Oct. 10th, 1883, 1883, 1883. In 1854 the exports of specie are two millions less than during the same period in 1852, and thirteen millions less than in 1851.

Fatal Accident. Yesterday afternoon, says the Bangor Courier of the 21st, at the New Custom House, Patrick Sullivan was thrown off a rope attached to the derrick used to take stone from the shore to the site of the building. Michael O'Brien and Robert Tisdale promptly jumped into the stream, but their efforts were unsuccessful. His body was taken out in about two hours.

A new Railroad Brake. The Age says, "A new railroad brake, that takes the precedence of any invention of the kind we have ever examined, was shown us the other day by Col. E. E. Rice, of Hallowell. A patent has been secured, and we doubt not its merits will be fully tested as soon as the article can be manufactured for the market."

RAILROAD ACCIDENT. The facts of the railroad accident near Dublin are thus given in a Dublin paper of the 6th:

"The express train from Cork, with first and second class carriages, started at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and on nearing Staffin, shortly before 6, its progress was arrested by the breaking of the engine. Telegraphic signals had been transmitted along the line to stop the goods trains, which were following on the same rails, and the guard also ran back, in order to prevent their approach, if possible. Unfortunately, however, the signals not being perceived, the first goods train ran into the express train, and disastrous results ensued. The manufacturers seem to be content with a very slight profit, for in a 2 franc piece of silver, the scales reveal a difference almost insensible to the finger, and only perceptible by the very practiced and delicate ears. The file alone discovers the secret which is hidden at the very core in the shape of a nucleus of base metal. This nucleus is thickly coated with the electrolyte process. The counterfeiters have not been found, but their works seem to be plentiful. (Paris Correspondent of New York Commercial.)

DEATH OF HON. ICHABOD BARTLETT. The Hon. Ichabod Bartlett, one of the ablest statesmen in New England, died at his residence in Portland, Me., on Thursday evening, Oct. 24, aged 67. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1808. He has been Speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, and was a Representative in Congress from New Hampshire for three successive terms, at the Boston, of 1831, 1832, and 1833. He was elected to re-election, and was succeeded by Franklin Pierce. Mr. Bartlett was a Whig, and as a politician has ever stood high in the confidence of the party. He was a warm personal and political friend of Daniel Webster.

SHIPMENT TO RIO AND OTHER BRAZILIAN PORTS. The American consul at Rio publishes a letter in which he cautions shippers of goods from the United States to Brazilian ports, to have every article inserted in the bills of lading, as a failure to do this renders the articles subject to forfeiture, and the vessel that conveys them to be heavily fined. Two cases of goods have recently occurred, in one of which the party will not only lose the goods, but the fines imposed on the ship will be almost as much as its value. The rule was also recently enforced on the brig Elv.

CAMPFIRE EXPLOSIONS IN SEPTEMBER. Mr. Meriam, in pursuance of his project of collecting statistics of the deaths, sufferings and fires resulting from the use of campfires, spirit gas, resin oil, and kindred preparations, reports that during the month of September last, three persons were killed, eleven persons were badly burned, and seven houses were set on fire, in this city and neighboring places, by the explosion of lamps. Probably many cases of damage from the same causes have escaped Mr. Meriam's observation.

ACCIDENT ON THE MONTREAL RAILROAD. On Monday evening, just at dusk, the gravel train encountered some cattle on the track, about a mile this side of the city, and was stopped. The cattle, killing one man and injuring another, besides doing some other damage. This accident delayed the train to Island Pond till 5 o'clock A. M., Tuesday morning, instead of arriving at 11 P. M., at which time it is due. (State of Maine.)

ACCIDENT AT THE MARINE RAILWAY. A slight smash up occurred at the Marine railway in Cape Elizabeth, on Friday. While a heavy ship was being let into the water the cable broke, and at the same time the heavy balance wheel burst asunder, fragments of it flying in every direction through the roof and sides of the building. One man was injured, though not seriously. Several persons barely escaped injury. (State of Maine.)

SAVING WOOD BY STEAM. Two young men of our city have constructed a boiler and steam engine on the same principle of the steam fire engine, which they can wheel about from one part of the city to the other, and when they receive a job to saw wood, can raise steam in about ten minutes, and sawing six inches in a second, and in half an hour cut a cord of wood in one or two places, as may be desired. The whole machinery does not weigh over five hundred pounds, and may be regarded as a new improvement, and a saving of much manual labor. (Cincinnati Gazette.)

PORTLAND LUMBER TRADE. The State of Maine informs us, that Cyrus S. Clark of Bangor has purchased, with others, the lumber on the head waters of the St. Francis, above Sherbrooke, on the building mills and boats at various points on the river, near the line of the railway, and has contracted to send over the railway to Portland six millions of feet of lumber, in 1884, and seven millions in 1885. It is now rendered certain that fifty millions of lumber will be sent to Portland by railway next year.

GREAT FIRE IN THE WOODS OF MICHIGAN.—Detroit, Oct. 19. A fire is now raging in the swamps and woods in this vicinity, and is rapidly spreading; it is within one mile of the city. Ten thousand acres of swamps are burnt over, destroying houses, barns, fences, &c. The woods are also burning on the Southern Railroad, between Toledo and Adrian; and on the Central Railroad near Dearborn; also on the Pontiac Railroad the trains are obstructed by the fallen trees. Our city is so full of smoke that it is impossible to see across the streets. The fire is spreading towards Ann Arbor, destroying much valuable timber and other property. No signs of rain.

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.

The following extract from a letter dated on board steamship Powhatan, at Hong Kong July 27, we copy from the Newark Advertiser. It contains late intelligence from a portion of the vessels composing the Japan expedition.

"We arrived here on the 25th, having left Singapore July 3d, reaching the island of Labouma on the coast of Borneo, the 7th. There we took a pilot and interpreter, and the next morning started for the mouth of the river Bruni, and the day after four boats were sent up the river, returning the following morning with a treaty signed with the Borneo. The town of Bruni contains about 1200 houses built on piles, and the inhabitants travel about in boats. The houses are built of bamboo thatched with grass, the Emperor's palace differing from the rest only in being larger. The floors are made of bamboo sticks laid two or three inches apart, and one has to walk carefully over the sticks will roll, and precipitate him into the water. The Emperor has 150 wives, and servants without number. The following day we called on our visit, and signed the treaty without hesitation. Our band astonished the natives wonderfully. They clustered around, looking into the instruments to find the sound. They have no instrument of their own except a drum, called a tuntu.

The Island of Labouma, to which we returned, is important on account of a coal mine on it. The English have a garrison at one of the towns.

We shall leave here (Hong Kong) on the 30th, and run over to Macao, about fifty miles, to take in stores, and proceed immediately to the Loochoo Islands, where Commodore Perry is with the rest of the squadron. The sloop Vandalia is at Macao, and will go with us, but whether we shall reach Japan this year or not, I cannot tell. We may possibly winter in the Loochoo Islands or at Shanghai.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.
The steamship Asia, with four days later news, arrived at New York on Wednesday last week. Her news will be found below.

ENGLAND. The ship Annie Jane, of Quebec, 1300 tons, with a valuable cargo and 400 souls, passengers and crew, was wrecked off the North Shore, and 300 persons perished. She left the Mersey, Sept. 9th, for Quebec.

A terrible accident happened on the Great Southern and Western Railroad, near Dublin, by which 14 persons were killed and 100 were wounded, many being horribly mangled.

Whitworth & Co.'s extensive mills, at Lee Bridge, Yorkshire, were burnt down. Loss \$300,000 to \$400,000. 1400 hands were thrown out of employment.

The cholera continued among the passengers of the American emigrant ships Isaac Liverpool and Silas Greenman, which put back Liverpool. Fifty deaths occurred on board the former ship before she reached Liverpool, and others are daily sickening. The Silas Greenman lost 21 passengers.

Commander Ingfield had returned from the Arctic Regions, but brings no intelligence of Sir John Franklin. Commander McClure had sailed through from Boston, thus settling the question of the North West passage. [See news columns.]

FRANCE. There is but little of interest from France. It is stated that the 30,000 men whom the French Government have decided to hold ready to send to Constantinople, are to be composed of 10,000 men from the troops in Algeria, and the rest from the home troops, principally those lately at the camp of Helfort.

The number which England is to furnish in winter will not be, it is said, more than 10,000, who are to be embarked at several of the Channel ports.

SPAIN. The advice from Madrid extended to the last instant. The Government was not considered very stable, while it is feared that with General Narvaez was not looked upon as sincere.

Mr. Soule had arrived at Madrid on the 23rd ult., and would be received by the government in a friendly manner.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA. The French and English governments have decided to address a note to the Russian government on the non-acceptance of the Turkish modifications. These notes have been couched in very positive terms, and reply very forcibly to the recent note of Count Nesselrode.

They intimate that the governments of England and France are united in their resolve to maintain the sovereignty of the Sultan and the integrity of his Empire.

The united fleets were to enter the Bosphorus on the 7th inst.

The Emperor of Russia, before leaving Olmutz, signed an ukase for a new levy of troops, and sent it by courier to St. Petersburg.

Upwards of 800 Poles have inscribed their names at the Turkish Embassy, and offered their services to the Porte in the event of a war with Russia.

Letters received from the Danubian Principities state that the cholera was making great ravages among the Russian troops, as well as the population.

Several of the principal cities of the principities to depart for Vienna, and to remain there until the present crisis was over. Considerable numbers of troops were being marched towards Odessa.

General Pachá has at the present moment nearly 115,000 men under his command, and before the winter he expects to raise it to 150,000.

The Russian corps for the Caucasus was said to amount to 80,000 men.

Accounts from Constantinople state that, on the night of the 26th of August, a disastrous fire broke out at Aaskizara, a flourishing town of the province of Philopoli, and burned for seven hours without interruption.

In all 1200 houses, 30 houses, 10 oil magazines, 3 houses, 3 public ovens, a mosque, 3 schools, the Ecclesiastical, and several other public buildings were consumed.

The Hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia have announced to the Divan that they are ready to pay the usual tribute.

GALATZ, Sept. 17. There are no transactions in the grain market, and the quantities on hand are immense. There are now in this place from 35,000 to 40,000 kilograms of wheat, and from 8000 to 9000 kilograms of red wheat, 100,000 kilograms of maize, and 25,000 kilograms of rye.

SIRIA, Beyrut, Sept. 30. There have been riots in the province of Nablous. 200 persons were killed, and quite as many wounded. The authorities had not the power to interfere. The Christian population of Lebanon is in a state of anarchy, and the Druses refuse to obey the government.

Martin Kosta embarked from Smyrna on the 23d ult. for the United States.

BETTER. We do not wonder that this article has reached such a high price—now will our readers wonder that it is only a drop in the bucket when compared with the actual amount passing through this city; for, in addition to the above, (and this is only one item out of seven), the scores of tow boats and lake boats which are now passing through the city, are generally groaning with the products of Western dairies, and it is no unfrequent occurrence for these boats to be entirely freighted with butter and cheese.

A faint idea of the thousands of tons shipped by the Western dairies, and the reader can form a faint idea of the great drainage we are constantly experiencing in this one commodity alone. The actual amount, in round figures, is beyond all computation; but if it could be correctly ascertained, the result would appear to many as almost fabulous.

[Albany Free Atlas, Oct. 18.]

FATAL ACCIDENT. We learn from a correspondent, that Richard Stevens, of Fayette, was, on the 3d inst., when driving his horse and carriage, returning from Jay to his own residence in Fayette, and so badly injured by the bruises he received, that he died on the Sunday evening following. His skull was fractured, his spine broken, and his head just above the eye, was fractured by falling upon sharp stones; his left collar bone broken, besides other lesser injuries. The best medical assistance was rendered, but to no avail. He is said to have been a devoted and consistent active christian, and for many years a worthy steward of the church, fulfilling its duties with promptitude and fidelity. The wife of the deceased was in the wagon at the time it was captured, and almost miraculously escaped serious injury. [Age.]

RAILROADS AND THE MAILS. The Providence and Worcester railroad ceased to carry the mails between those cities on Monday. The Postmaster General offers the company \$75,000, an increase of 15 per cent. on the last contract, but they demand more and the mails are now carried by horse express twice a day on the rest of the route.

The directors of the Boston, Concord and Montreal railroad company have also notified the Post Office Department that they shall next to carry the mails on and after Monday next. They demand the same compensation as is allowed to other roads in New Hampshire and Vermont which carry the same amount, or less mail matter. [Boston Journal, 14th.]

NORTH WEST PASSAGE ACCOMPLISHED.

The London papers received by the Asia contain the authentic intelligence of the passage of the British government Investigator, Commander McClure, through the Arctic Sea, from Bhering's strait to Davis's strait, having passed three winters in the intervening seas. She will thus have accomplished on her arrival in England, the complete circumnavigation of the continent of North and South America, an advance upon the voyage of the ship *Endeavour*, and also upon the voyage of the ship *Enterprise*, which sailed for Davis's strait last spring, with supplies for Sir Edward Belcher's squadron, and who has returned bringing despatches from Sir Edward Belcher, and also from Commander McClure of the Investigator, who sailed in search of Sir John Franklin by way of Bhering's strait, having left London on the 10th of 1847, and also from Captain Kellet, who sailed on the same mission to Davis's strait, in the government ship Resolute, in the spring of 1852.

The despatches of both these officers will be extremely interesting, although both have entirely failed in the special object of their arduous voyages. Commander Ingfield arrived at the Admiralty on the 7th inst., having left the steamship Phoenix at Thuro, N. B. The following particulars are all which have been yet published.

Commander Ingfield brings no intelligence of Sir John Franklin's expedition; he has, however, succeeded in depositing the supplies as directed, and we are happy to say is accompanied by Lieut. Creswell, of the Investigator, with despatches from Commander McClure, and also from Captain Kellet, who sailed on the same mission to Davis's strait, in the government ship Resolute, in the spring of 1852.

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INTERESTING TO ANTIQUARIANS.

Benjamin West, the distinguished painter, was born in the year 1738. His father, John West, a Quaker, lived in Philadelphia. All biographers of young Ben mention the early age at which his talent for sketching was developed. The first instance we have is of the portrait of his sister-in-law; but such skill as was shown could not have been attained without some previous practice. A gentleman in this city has in his possession a work (Commentary on Revelations, printed in 1600) which at the time of Ben's childhood belonged to John West; every few pages show attempts on the margin at sketching, in a childish but quite spirited manner, various objects, such as might be supposed to have surrounded the young child, men in short clothes, women in straight Quaker gowns, and in a number of places quite correct representations of tomahawks. These sketches, in every respect equal to the attempts of other distinguished painters. We do not pretend to say that the above mentioned sketches were by the hand of Ben West, but we have strong reasons to believe that such is the fact. If this is the case, the book may be considered as a relic of one of America's most gifted sons. [Augusta Age.]

EXECUTION SCENE IN COURT. At the Supreme Court in Alfred, Me., on Friday, William E. Haskell, who was convicted on two indictments for store-breaking, being asked by Judge Howard if he had anything to say, made some hypothesis, and requested the judge to postpone the trial until the next day. The judge, however, refused to do so, and the execution was carried out. The prisoner was then taken to the gallows, and was executed by hanging. The execution was witnessed by a large number of people, and the scene was a very sad one.

DEATH OF A YOUNG MAN. A young man, named John West, died of a fever, at the age of 25. He was a student at the University of Maine, and was a very promising young man. His death was a great loss to the University, and to his family.

THE BONES OF PAGANI. It may be recalled that the celebrated violinist, Paganini, died at Nice about 14 years ago, that the bishop refused to allow him to be interred in the consecrated ground, on account of his having died without religious sacraments. His body was then buried in a private place, and commenced legal proceedings. The Court of Nice having decided against them, they appealed to the Archdiocesan Court of Genoa, which decided in their favor. The bones of Paganini were then exhumed, and were found to be in a state of perfect preservation.

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AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.			
Flour,	\$7 50 to 9 00	Round Hops	\$7 00 to 8 00
Corn Meal,	12 00 to 14 00	Black Salt Pork,	12 00 to 14 00
Rye Meal,	10 00 to 12 00	Butter	10 00 to 12 00
Wheat,	12 00 to 14 00	Chickens,	10 00 to 12 00
Beans,	10 00 to 12 00	Corn	10 00 to 12 00
Peas,	10 00 to 12 00	Clay	10 00 to 12 00
Onions,	13 00 to 15 00	Groceries,	12 00 to 14 00
Potatoes,	44 00 to 46 00	Hay and Grass,	22 00 to 24 00
Drift Apples,	25 00 to 45 00	Red Top,	10 00 to 12 00
Winter do,	6 00 to 7 50	Flax Seed,	1 00 to 1 20
Butter,	75 00 to 100 00	Lime,	95 00 to 1 00
Eggs,	12 00 to 15 00	Fence Wact,	38 00 to 40 00
Lard,	10 00 to 12 00	Paired Wool,	36 00 to 38 00
Feeds,	15 00 to 18 00	Lambskins,	65 00 to 70 00
Hides,	15 00 to 18 00	Hides,	65 00 to 70 00

BRIGHTON MARKET, Oct. 20.
At Market, 2300 Head Cattle, 2800 Sheep, and 3025 Swine. Beef CATTLE—No. 1, 12 to 14; No. 2, 10 to 12; No. 3, 8 to 10; No. 4, 6 to 8; No. 5, 4 to 6; No. 6, 2 to 4; No. 7, 1 to 3; No. 8, 1/2 to 1; No. 9, 1/4 to 1/2; No. 10, 1/8 to 1/4; No. 11, 1/16 to 1/8; No. 12, 1/32 to 1/16; No. 13, 1/64 to 1/32; No. 14, 1/128 to 1/64; No. 15, 1/256 to 1/128; No. 16, 1/512 to 1/256; No. 17, 1/1024 to 1/512; No. 18, 1/2048 to 1/1024; No. 19, 1/4096 to 1/2048; No. 20, 1/8192 to 1/4096; No. 21, 1/16384 to 1/8192; No. 22, 1/32768 to 1/16384; No. 23, 1/65536 to 1/32768; No. 24, 1/131072 to 1/65536; No. 25, 1/262144 to 1/131072; No. 26, 1/524288 to 1/262144; No. 27, 1/1048576 to 1/524288; No. 28, 1/2097152 to 1/1048576; No. 29, 1/4194304 to 1/2097152; No. 30, 1/8388608 to 1/4194304; No. 31, 1/16777216 to 1/8388608; No. 32, 1/33554432 to 1/16777216; No. 33, 1/67108864 to 1/33554432; No. 34, 1/134217728 to 1/67108864; No. 35, 1/268435456 to 1/134217728; No. 36, 1/536870912 to 1/268435456; No.

